



THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Bliss, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, August 21, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county.
ISAAC P. WALKER, of Vermilion county.
JOHN W. ELDRIDGE, of Cook county.
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Gallatin county.
JAMES H. RALSTON, of Adams county.

The communication signed "A Voter of Kane county" is rejected, for reasons which we shall make known to the author if he will call on us.

Cannal Loan.

The Chicago Democrat says: "A letter from Gen. Thornton to Messrs. Ogden, Harvey and Randolph of this city says, he has sold Bonds to the amount of one million of dollars."

The Elections.

We stated in our last that the Democrats had a majority of 25 on joint ballot in the Legislature. We have since ascertained that in Lawrence county the Democrats have elected but one of the two representatives. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is therefore 23.

INDIANA.—The Whigs have a large majority in the Legislature, as also of the popular vote.

MISSOURI.—The Democrats have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and also a large majority of the popular vote.

KENTUCKY.—The Whigs have carried this state, but it is believed by a reduced majority.

The "Standing Army" Humbug.

The attempt of the Whigs to make electioneering capital of Mr. Poinsett's plan for re-organizing the Militia, affords another proof of the desperation of their cause. The idea that the Administration should be charged with the design to establish a military despotism in the land, because the Secretary at War agreeably to instructions presented to Congress a plan for the organization of the Militia, is so preposterous, that it cannot for a moment be seriously entertained. Yet such a charge has been gravely put forth, and harped upon by the Whigs for at least the last three months.

The most imposing attempt we have yet seen to "give color to the idea," is an "Address to the People of Virginia," by John Campbell, late Treasurer of the United States. This production is written in the most violent strain of party rancor, and with that peculiar regard for truth which has since characterized the whole whig press while on the same subject. The real object of the Address evidently is, to make the Democratic party unpopular; but neither the said Mr. John Campbell, nor any Whig paper we have yet seen, has given a single reason for believing that party or even Van Buren himself is in favor of Mr. Poinsett's "project." All this, which has not been and cannot with truth be conceded, is taken for granted, and then the Administration is abused in no measured terms. But a few facts will at once put down the whole of this new piece of humbuggery, and place the affair in its true light.

That the militia are the only safe and adequate defence of the nation, is a political axiom that has hitherto been held sacred in the United States. It is the pride and boast of every American freeman, that it is his exalted privilege to fight and even to die for the liberty of his country, and that no law can deprive him of this right. But in order to render the militia of the country always efficient, and to do away entirely with a Standing Army, it is necessary that they should be well organized and disciplined. Actuated by this belief, the great and good Washington, the father of his country, for the first time called the attention of Congress to the subject, and strongly recommended the adoption of measures for the general organization and disciplining of the militia. The distinguished veteran and patriot Gen. Knox, who was then Secretary at War, drew up a plan for that purpose, and submitted it to Congress. This plan had been prepared under the eye of Washington, and received his entire approbation. The plan now proposed by Mr. Poinsett does not differ materially from that of Gen. Knox, and where any difference does exist, it is on all sides conceded to be in favor of Mr. Poinsett.

In 1792 an act was passed by Congress, entitled, "An Act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," which was evidently suggested by the plan of Gen. Knox, but differs materially from it. This act has never been repealed, though its provisions are now little attended to; and from the time of its passage Gen. Washington seems to have regarded it as inadequate for the purpose contemplated, for in the very next year he again urged upon Congress the importance of providing more effectually for disciplining the militia of the U. S. But no law of any importance has since then been passed on the subject, though it was repeatedly urged upon Congress by Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson.

When the late difficulties with England about the Maine Boundary were at their height, and a war with Great Britain seemed almost inevitable, the totally defenceless state of our whole frontier and the known inadequacy of the present discipline among the militia of the country, induced the President again to call the attention of Congress to the subject. Their deliberations then went no further than to request the Secretary at War to submit a plan for the organization of the Militia, and the plan submitted by Mr. Poinsett under the circumstances, is what has given so much to the Whigs, and has brought forth the address of Mr. John Campbell.

which has been more or less copied or imitated by almost every whig newspaper or stump orator in the land.

When Mr. Poinsett's plan was laid before Congress, it was as usual in such cases, referred to the committee on the Militia. On the 3d of June 1840, Mr. Clay of Alabama made report in the Senate, and a few days afterwards Mr. Klein, the distinguished Democratic member from Old Berks in Pennsylvania, made report to the House, on the plan of the Secretary at War. Both these committees, after having given the subject due consideration, conclude that, as the powers necessary to produce an efficient Militia is divided with the General Government and the states, and Congress therefore has only a qualified agency on the subject,—nothing effectual can be done for the re-organization of the militia, unless the foundation shall be laid by the previous action of the state legislatures; and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Thus it will be seen that this measure has been completely killed in Congress, and by the Administration party itself. Mr. Van Buren never expressed any opinion on Mr. Poinsett's plan, and in warmly recommending the subject itself to the attention of Congress, done no more than his duty required of him, and what nearly all the presidents had done before him. To the present administration, however, belongs the credit of having settled this question in Congress, until the States themselves shall have made the beginning.

It was to be hoped that, as this question will probably never be again brought before Congress, the miserable slangswang of the whigs on the subject would cease forever. But it seems to be the delight of that party to deal in bugbears, and ghosts, and "gorgons and chimeras dize," and as the people are beginning to understand their modus operandi, we are perfectly willing to let them have their own way. "De gustibus non est disputandum," i. e. according to Tristram Shandy's version, "There is no disputing about taste," and it would be in vain, therefore, to attempt to cure the whigs of their folly.

Post Office at Chicago.

Can our friend of the Chicago Democrat inform us why it is that his daily paper which should arrive at the farthest, 24 hours after being issued, does not come to hand sometimes for three or four days? Does the Post Master at Chicago know, that Ottawa is situated on the direct route to Peoria, and that papers intended for that place need not go to New Orleans or some other southern place, in order that they may come safe to hand? Or is said Post Master of opinion that the mail will arrive here in a shorter time by way of Wisconsin than by the direct route? The mail, which should have arrived here on Wednesday evening, we understand is somewhere on Rock river, and may be expected at this place some time next week. To speak in plain language, the grievances that the citizens of this place suffer, by the negligence or perhaps ignorance of the worthies in the Post Office at Chicago, is beyond endurance, and something should be done to arrest its further progress. The Post Master General would confer a favor by attending to this matter.

The Tomato.

The season has now arrived for gathering and preserving this healthy and most desirable vegetable. The medicinal qualities of this vegetable should induce heads of families to cause its frequent use, which in many cases may prevent disease. In relation to the different ways of using this vegetable the New York Star holds the following language:—"As a salad it is good—as an omelet, with butter, eggs, and crumbs of bread, capital; it is good stuffed and baked—good stewed down close with a fat piece of beef and Lima beans—in short, in what position is it not good? Recently the Tomato has been successfully used in medical cases. It is good for a cough—soothing to the lungs. Use it freely in the hot months to check the accumulation of bile. If you wish to pack them away in bags for winter, gather them when ripe and seal them to get the skin off—then boil them well with a little sugar and salt, but no water—spread them in tin cakes in the sun, and when dry pack them away in a dry room."

New Democratic Paper.

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD is the title of a new paper recently commenced at Georgetown, Ohio, by our esteemed friend, Mr. D. P. PALMER. The Standard makes a fine appearance, and the editorial columns evince talent of a high order and breathe the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. Mr. Palmer is a practical printer, and from his experience as an editor the citizens of Brown county may rest satisfied that their best interests will be ably represented, and the cause of Democracy ably and fearlessly vindicated. We wish the Standard success, and welcome it to the Democratic Phalanx, which is now moving in a solid mass, with the flag of triumph waving in every quarter of the Union.

Oglethorpe.

If our friend of the Peoria Register is "disposed to give the President the full benefit of the defence set up for him" in Gov. Lincoln's reply to Judge Oglesby, why does he not publish it? He has published Judge Oglesby's speech in which the President is outrageously abused and misrepresented, and as he had not at the time "the speech of Gov. Lincoln before him" so that he might "give the President the full benefit" of it, now, since the Governor's speech as corrected by himself has been published fairly, at least, would require that he should let his readers see it. We hope it may not be understood that the exemplary editor of the Register is willing to let such contemptible slang go forth to the world with his sanction, after he is convinced that it is false. Come, come, Goodman Register, don't impose such wholesale falsehood on your readers, or verify we must believe—"thou art an arch hypocrite."

Indiana.

Notwithstanding the Whigs of Indiana have gained the election in that state, we discover that the Democrats are determined to give them another battle, and from appearances, with better success than the one just ended. The gallant Col. JOHNSON, we understand, is about paying a visit to that State, which will doubtless have much influence in promoting the cause of the people, and disabusing the public mind as to the stand-

ing army humbug, which the Whigs used in their favor at the last election.

The Democratic editors are in fine spirits, and are daily receiving access to their numbers. We discover that our old friend and companion, J. R. JONES, Esq., who at present prints a neutral paper at Perryville, in Vermillion county, intends doffing his neutrality, and will commence the publication of a Democratic paper in September next, to be called the "DEMOCRATIC STANDARD." The editor, in his prospectus says:

"Two years have elapsed since the subscriber commenced his editorial career in Perryville, in the publication of a NEUTRAL PAPER, and after having weighed the matter candidly, coolly, and unbiased by party feelings he has come to the conclusion that he should act with, and use ALL his exertions to promote the cause of DEMOCRACY; that Democracy which gave renown to the illustrious and immortal JEFFERSON, and carried out by those of his successors whom the Republicans of the United States, chose to preside over them as Chief Magistrates of this Great Republic."

Success to your enterprise and firmness, friend Jones. If Indiana's democratic sons enter the contest, and "cry aloud and spare not," they possibly may redeem the state, dark and gloomy as the prospects are. We hope so at least.

Treasury Notes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1840.
Amount of Treasury notes issued under the acts of Congress of 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839 \$19,567,086 22
Of that amount there has been redeemed 19,265,822 92
Leaving outstanding \$301,263 30
Amount issued under the act of 31st March, 1840, \$3,375,068 28
Of that issue there has been redeemed 171,394 50
Leaving of that issue outstanding, \$3,175,673 78
Aggregate outstanding, \$3,476,937 98
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Gov. M'Nutt vs. the Mississippi Banker.—Gov. M'Nutt, of Mississippi, has issued his proclamation declaring that the Union Bank, the Bank of Vicksburg, and the Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company, have forfeited their charters by failing to redeem their ten dollar notes. The President of the first named institution has made a publication stating that the bank feels its duty to disregard the operations of the act under which the Governor proceeded, on the ground that the same is unconstitutional.

Synoway and Utica Rail Road.—The New-York Commercial states that the Directors of this Company will declare a dividend of four per cent. for the six months ending July 31. Two very superior locomotive engines, which cost \$34,000, and are said to be the best engines in the United States, have been recently made at Philadelphia for the use of this road. Before making a dividend, \$8000 were appropriated for a payment on account of these engines.

The Arabian Horses.—The two Arabian horses, sent by the Imam of Muscat as a present to the President of the U. States, were sold on Tuesday, at Washington, as we learn from the Baltimore Sun. The light gray was taken by L. M. Powell, Esq., of Virginia, at \$650; and the dark gray at \$675.

A Reward of Five Hundred Dollars is offered by Gov. Seward for the apprehension of Orange Cole, charged with the murder of Baber Havens, in Cattaraugus county, some months since.

Osgood Lead.—A parcel of 227 pigs of lead, mined on the borders of the Osage River, reached St. Louis a few days ago. It is the first arrival of lead from the Osage country, and is believed to be the forerunner of an extensive trade.

Population of Massachusetts.—The census of Massachusetts, just taken, exhibits a population of 718,592 souls. This enumeration does not include state paupers, convicts, in the state prison, tenants of the hospitals, jails, &c., nor students in colleges and academies, unless the families to which they belong are inhabitants of the State.—With this reduction of the aggregate numbers, there is an increase over the U. S. census of 1830 of 108,578, which is equal to 17 1/2 per cent. The population of the city of Boston is 83,979. In 1830, the population was 61,332—showing a gain in the last ten years of 37 per cent.

Census of Troy.—The people of Troy now number 16,373. In 1835, there were 13,959, and in 1830, 11,587 inhabitants. Gain in ten years, 4,786; in five years, 2,414.

Exeter, New Hampshire.—The Exeter News Letter states that the population of that town, according to the new census, at 2913, of whom 1377 are males, 1536 females; increase since 1830, 150.

The Crops.—The St. Louis Bulletin says: "As far as we can learn, the corn crops throughout the State promise a most luxuriant return. In this county we have never seen them look better at this season."

Counterfeiters.—Sylvester's Reporter says: "A nest of Counterfeiters, consisting of sheriffs, magistrates, lawyers, doctors, colonels, majors, landladies, and other dignitaries, who have been carrying on their depredations over a large portion of Michigan, are likely to be broken up, in consequence of disclosures made by the wife of one of them."

Emigration of Indians.—It is stated in the Hamilton (U. C.) Gazette, that—"about five thousand Indians have arrived from the United States, and have purchased from our Government a large block of land, near London, and that a large number more will immediately follow.—Many of them appear to possess ample resources."

Kentucky.—The acting governor of Kentucky convened the legislature of that state on the 19th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of enacting a law providing for taking the vote of Kentucky, for President and Vice President of the United States, and such other subjects as may be communicated to them, or which, in their judgment, the public interest may demand.

Wisconsin.—The Legislature of this Territory assembled at Madison on Monday the 3d inst.

Iowa and Wisconsin.—The "Hawk Eye" publishes a table giving the population of the different counties in Iowa and Wisconsin. Iowa contains a population of 43,117—Wisconsin 30,747.

Tide Water Canal.—The number of canal barges which arrived at Havre de Grace from July 18th to July 29th inclusive, was sixty-one—from the interior of Pennsylvania, laden with iron, coal, grain flour, tobacco, &c.

The Wheat Crops.—The La Porte (La.) Herald, says, "It is generally thought that the Wheat in this county will not average more than ten bushels per acre. It is mostly harvested. The quality is not as good as it would have been, had it not been stricken by the rust."

Temperance.—The Chicago Democrat says: "Eighty-nine persons signed a total abstinence pledge at the Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon last, for the first time."

Health of New Orleans.—The Picayune of August the 1st, says:—"Our city continues healthy, and not a symptom of epidemic has appeared.—There is less disease in New Orleans at this moment than in any city of the same population in the Union."

The Hon. James Buchanan, Senator from Pa., addressed the citizens of Baltimore on the evening of the 31st of July, at a celebration of the passage of the Independent Treasury bill, held in that city.

Good News for Farmers.—The Warsaw (Ill.) World, says:—"By a reference to our price current this week the farmers will observe that wheat has advanced a shade, from 50 to 56, at which price cash is paid in this market."

Why did not the editor present this as an evidence that the sub-treasury bill was ruining the country?

Vermont.—The election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, members of the State Legislature, and of Congress, takes place in the Green Mountain State on the 1st of September.

Wheat sold for 93 cts. per bushel, on the 11th July, at N. Y.—Flour \$4.37 1/2 per barrel.

A Doubtful Matter.—Chief Justice Shaw has decided that if a woman have good evidence of the death of her husband, and marry another, and he shall come up a living man subsequently, she is not guilty of bigamy; but it is doubtful whose wife she is!

Our great Staples.—It is estimated from the best data, that the three great staple articles of produce in our country amounted, in the year 1839, to nearly four hundred millions of dollars, as follows:

Cotton,	\$81,000,000
Tobacco,	15,000,000
Rice,	4,500,000
Bread-stuffs,	275,000,000

And it will be perceived, that the value of Bread-stuffs is nearly three times greater than that of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice combined.

Sale of Pine Lands in Wisconsin.—A large portion of the pine country on the Wisconsin river, purchased by the government from the Chippewa and Menominee Indians, will be offered for sale at the land office at Mineral Point on the 5th October next. Since the purchase was made a great amount of capital has been invested, by individuals and companies, in the erection of saw mills on the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin rivers, and their branches. We were informed by one who had taken the trouble to count them, that upwards of a hundred large rafts of pine plank, shingles, &c., had passed Duquenois since the breaking up of the ice in the spring, on their way to the towns below, and that very large quantities of lumber yet remain at the mill. Building materials in our towns on the upper Mississippi are becoming cheaper and more abundant every day.—News.

Health of New York City.—The Journal of Commerce says:—"The number of deaths in the city last week was 202; 137 of which were of children under five years of age. The life of a child, born in this city, and remaining here through the seasons, from year to year, is not worth much. It may live to grow up, but is much more likely to die in infancy. The months of July and August are especially trying to young children, when, in addition to teething, they suffer immensely from heat, bad air, and the like. It is melancholy to think what multitudes perish in our large cities in life's early dawn; and how much suffering is endured even by those that survive.—When circumstances permit it, we think it is clearly the duty of parents to take or send their young children into the country for a few weeks in the hot season. They will at any rate be more comfortable, more healthy, and not improbably an omission to adopt the course indicated, will cost them their lives. Notwithstanding the abundant rains and the unusual amount of lightning within the last few days, the air is hotter and more sultry than before."

Inland trade with Mexico.—The inland trade between Missouri and Mexico appears to be prosecuted with activity. A few days ago a wagon arrived from Chihuahua, with \$80,000 in bullion and coin. The wagon left Chihuahua on the 15th of March last, in company with about forty others.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.—Died at Caldwell, in this county, on the 2nd instant, Jacob Kent aged 88, a soldier of the Revolution. He was in se-

veral hard fought battles, and served his country during the whole war. Mr. Kent has probably left the most numerous posterity of any person in the United States. He has had by two wives 20 children, (18 of whom are now living with their families, 121 grand children, 126 great grand children, and one great great grand child—making in all 268 descendants at the time of his death. He always voted the Democratic ticket.—N. J. Eagle.

The great bell at Moscow weighs 444,000 pounds. The next bell in magnitude, in the world, is called the bell of Mengoon, in Burmah, which weighs over 333,000 pounds. The latter bell is twenty inches thick, twenty feet high, and thirteen and a half feet diameter.

Political Breast-Pins.

Some of the whig aristocrats of this city are sporting breast-pins in the shape of "log cabins" and "cider barrels," made of gold, and costing perhaps from five to ten dollars. This is also strongly representative of their principles—this is the aristocracy which "stoors to conquer," and deceive the people. "Log cabin breast-pins made of gold! Log cabin breast-pins made of gold! We wonder if a real log cabin man can be found in the country, who would be caught wearing such an article! We guess he would rather spend that much money at a blacksmith's shop, for an axe or grubbing hoe.

By the way, the democrats, as a set-off, have got up another kind of breast-pins, which they wear. They are five-cent pieces, with pins attached to them, presenting the front of the goddess of liberty, surrounded by the thirteen stars, with a staff in one hand mounted with the liberty cap, and the other resting upon the American coat of arms. These pieces are procured of the date 1840, as alike commemorative of the era of the great struggle of the ship-plaster aristocracy against hard-money, as well as indicative of their principles and the glorious triumph of that BILL OF DELIVERANCE AND LIBERTY, THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY. These democratic breast pins cost about fifty cents.—New Orleans Great Western.

A whig paper says Tippecanoe cradles are becoming fashionable among whig ladies (married or single the editor sayeth not.) We recommend the following nursery duty as an accompaniment:

Hushaby baby,
Daddy's a whig,
Before he comes home,
Hard cider he'll swig,
Should he get tipsy,
Together we'll fall,
Down will come daddy,
Tip, cradle and all.

Fire in Cleveland.

The Herald of the 7th, states that the following property was destroyed by fire in the city the evening before:

New brick Hotel belonging to the Merwin estate, \$15,000. No insurance.
Cleveland Exchange, occupied by Mrs. Foote. Furniture, &c. mostly destroyed. Building fully insured as we understand.
Next a building owned by R. Champin valued at \$1000. Insured for \$500, by Portage Mutual Insurance company.—Occupied by Walke as a shoe shop, and Rooney as a clothing shop. Most of the contents of each saved.

Next the Tremont House, occupied by Mrs. Thompson, and owned by estate of McGarphy, contents mostly saved. Building valued at \$1900. No insurance.

The other building destroyed was occupied by C. Bradburn, Grocer. Damage to goods about \$600. Amount of insurance by Columbus Insurance company \$1500. The building worth about \$1,000, was owned by Benedict & Baxter. No insurance.

Votes for President and Vice President.

The following table, which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful for references. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the most prominent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the different elections since Washington's retirement.

1790—President J. Adams 71; T. Jefferson 68. Vice President, T. Pinckney 48; A. Burr 50.
1800—President, T. Jefferson 73; J. Adams 64. Vice President, A. Burr 72; T. Pinckney 58.
1804—President, T. Jefferson 162; Chas. C. Pinckney 14. Vice President, G. Clinton 163, R. King 14.

1808—President, J. Madison 152; C. C. Pinckney 42. Vice President, G. Clinton 118, R. King 46.

1812—President, J. Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President, E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 58.

1816—President J. Monroe 188, R. King 34. Vice President D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820—J. Monroe 218, no opposition, except one vote given from New Hampshire. Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824—A. Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 44, H. Clay 37.

1828—A. Jackson 179, J. Q. Adams 83. Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173, R. Rush 83.

1832—A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49, J. Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7. Vice President, Martin Van Buren 189, John Sergeant 49,

Wm. Wilkins 30, Lee, 11, A. Elmaker 7, 1836—Martin Van Buren 170, Wm. H. Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, Daniel Webster 14. Vice President, R. M. Johnson 147, Francis Granger 63, scattering 84.

The electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.—Baltimore Patriot.

Curing Beef and Pork.

A writer in the "Farmers' Cabinet," gives a receipt for curing beef and pork, which from several years' experience, has satisfied him of its excellence:

For Beef—200 pounds,
12 pounds salt,
8 gallons water, (pure and soft,)
1 pound brown sugar,
4 ounces saltpetre,
1 quart lye.

The ingredients are to be mixed with the water cold; well stirred and skimmed and put on the beef cold—no fire being used in the process.

Pack your beef in the cask, and between each place sprinkle a little fine salt; then pour over the pickle, and let it stand until salted to your taste; usually about four weeks are sufficient.

The same receipt answers for pork, using 15 pounds of salt instead of twelve. I have never failed of having the choicest hams, by pursuing this method. Both beef and pork should be rubbed with salt, and laid on shelves long enough to become perfectly cool previous to being consigned to the pickle tub.

The following is our mode of curing, as well as that of a number of gentlemen of this place, and we think there can scarcely be a better. It requires a little more labor than the above, but the satisfaction and benefit of having clean and pure meat, more than compensates for it. It is this:

1 gallon of water,
1 1/2 lbs. salt,
1 lb. sugar,
1/2 oz. saltpetre.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar (which will not be a little) arise to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a large tub to cool; and when perfectly cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered, but will want no sprinkling or rubbing of salt before or at the time of putting down. Let this mode be once tried, and our word for it, it will be tried again.—Germantown Telegraph.

Speeches in the U. S. Convention.

In the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, seventeen hundred and eighty-two speeches, long and short, were delivered, according to the Madison papers, from which the following has been compiled. Of this number,

Governor Morris, Penn. made	173
James Wilson, Penn.	168
James Madison, Va.	161
Roger Sherman, Conn.	138
George Mason, Va.	136
Eldridge Gerry, Mass.	119
Edmund Randolph, Va.	78
Hugh Williamson, N. C.	75
Rufus King, Mass.	75
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.	73
Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.	68
Charles Pickney, S. C.	61
John Rutledge, S. C.	47
Pierce Butler, S. C.	47
John Dickinson, Del.	36
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, S. C.	35
Luther Martin, Md.	31
George Read, Del.	27
John Langdon, N. H.	26
Benjamin Franklin, Penn.	26
Daniel Carroll, Md.	25
Alexander Hamilton, N. Y.	23
John Francis Mercer, Md.	19
William Samuel Johnson, Conn.	14
Jonathan Dayton, N. J.	12
William Patterson, N. J.	11
Gunning Bedford, Del.	10
Abraham Baldwin, Ga.	8
Caleb Strong, Mass.	7
George Clymer, Penn.	7
James M'Henry, Md.	6
Jacob Brawn, Del.	5
Thomas Fitzsimmons, Penn.	5
Richard Dobbs Spaight, N. C.	4
William Richardson Davie, N. C.	4
John Lansing, Jr., N. Y.	3
James McClung, Va.	3
William Pierce, Ga.	3
William Houston, Ga.	3
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Md.	3
David Bearley, N. J.	3
George Washington, Jared Ingersoll, Penn.	1
William Blount, N. C.	1

The Silent members were—
Nicholas Gilman, N. H.
Robert Gates, N. Y.
William Livingston, N. J.
William C. Houston, N. J.
Thomas Mifflin, Penn.
Robert Morris, Penn.
Richard Bassett, Del.
John Blair, Va.